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**Special double issue on
the Eighth United Nations Congress
on the Prevention of Crime
and the Treatment of Offenders**

Preface

The present issue of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter contains information on regional, interregional and international activities of the United Nations carried out in preparation for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to be held at Havana in August/September 1990.

The United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders are held every five years in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950. They provide a unique international forum for discussions of priority concerns by high-level Government officials, policy makers, administrators, academicians and professionals in the field of criminal justice.

The First Congress was held at Geneva in 1955; the Second Congress in London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980 and the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985.

The United Nations Secretariat is currently completing technical reports and working papers for submission to the Eighth Congress on the five substantive topics of its provisional agenda.

The Secretariat welcomes any inquiries about the Eighth Congress. All correspondence concerning the Newsletter should be addressed to the Editor, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Newsletter, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office at Vienna, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.

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I. BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE EIGHTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Summarized below are basic facts about the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

Date: 27 August to 7 September 1990

Place: Havana

Participants: The following categories of participants have been invited to the Congress: (a) representatives of States officially designated by their Governments. Delegations are composed of senior officials, policy makers and high-level experts and practitioners in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, including members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and of the United Nations network of government-appointed national correspondents, and are usually headed by ministers of justice, attorneys-general and chief justices of the Supreme Court; (b) observers from certain national liberation movements; (c) bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations; (d) intergovernmental organizations; (e) non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council; (f) individual experts in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders invited by the Secretary-General to participate as observers in their individual capacity (for example, members of the teaching staff of universities, of criminological or social research institutes and of national non-governmental organizations concerned with crime prevention and the treatment of offenders, staff of correctional establishments and institutions for juvenile delinquents, members of courts and bar associations, social workers, youth workers, specialists in education, specialists in behavioural sciences, police officials and the like); (g) consultants invited by the Secretariat; (h) officials of the United Nations Secretariat; and (i) other persons invited by the United Nations.

Cost of participation:

Participating Governments will bear the cost of participation, i.e. travel and subsistence, for their delegations; intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will likewise be responsible for the cost of their representation and individuals for their own costs. The United Nations will pay travel and subsistence costs for one representative of a government delegation from each of the least developed countries.

Mandate and purpose:

The United Nations quinquennial congresses have a long tradition, tracing their origin to the international penitentiary congresses that had been organized by the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission since the nineteenth century. The General Assembly took over the functions of the Commission in 1950, and undertook, inter alia, to convene a world-wide congress every five years,

so as to provide a forum for discussions of priority concerns by policy makers, administrators, academicians and other professionals in the field (resolution 415 (V)). Through these conferences, the United Nations has played a crucial role in the formulation, adoption and implementation of important international instruments for the application of criminal justice norms and standards. The resolutions adopted at the Seventh Congress 1/ concerned matters such as: terrorism; organized crime; drug abuse; the status of prisoners; the human rights of prisoners; the reduction of the prison population, alternatives to imprisonment and social integration of offenders; extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions; the rights of those facing the death penalty; transfer of criminal proceedings; the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials and the role of lawyers; youth, crime and justice; the training of criminal justice personnel; and the exchange of criminal justice information and expertise.

Theme of the
Eighth Congress:

"International co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice for the twenty-first century".

Agenda:

Five substantive topics constitute the provisional agenda:

Topic I (agenda item 3): Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development: realities and perspectives of international co-operation

Topic II (agenda item 4): Criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures

Topic III (agenda item 5): Effective national and international action against: (a) organized crime; (b) terrorist criminal activities

Topic IV (agenda item 6): Prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young: policy approaches and directions

Topic V (agenda item 7): United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice: implementation and priorities for further standard setting

Recommendations
for action:

The following draft instruments, 2/ including model treaties and standard minimum rules, as well as guidelines and other recommendations, which had been elaborated during the preparatory phase of the Eighth Congress, were finalized and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its eleventh session (Council resolution 1990/23) and transmitted for consideration and action by the Congress:

Topic I. Prevention of urban crime; international co-operation for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development; the role of criminal law in

the protection of nature and the environment; a model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property; the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice.

Topic II. Computerization of criminal justice; management of criminal justice and development of sentencing policies; United Nations standard minimum rules for non-custodial measures (the Tokyo rules); basic principles for the treatment of prisoners.

Topic III. A model treaty on extradition; prevention and control of organized crime; terrorist criminal activities; a model treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters; a model treaty on the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters.

Topic IV. United Nations guidelines for the prevention of juvenile delinquency (the Riyadh guidelines); United Nations rules for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty.

Topic V. Basic principles on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials; basic principles on the role of lawyers; protection of the human rights of victims of crime and abuse of power; guidelines on the role of prosecutors; a model treaty on the transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released.

Pre-Congress consultations:

In accordance with established practice, the Eighth Congress will be preceded by two days of pre-Congress consultations, on 25 and 26 August 1990, open to all participating States, in order to reach agreement on the recommendations to be made on all procedural and organizational matters to be dealt with by the Congress on the opening day, such as the election of officers and composition of the General Committee, the adoption of the agenda and organization of work, the appointment of members of the Credentials Committee and the arrangements for the preparation of the report of the Congress.

Organization of work:

Topic I will serve as the umbrella topic for the Eighth Congress and will be discussed in continuous plenary sessions. The other four topics will be dealt with by two main committees.

Official languages:

Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Simultaneous interpretation will be provided.

Documentation:

United Nations documents will be available in all the official languages of the Congress.

A. Documentation and technical papers

The following documents are before the Eighth Congress:

(a) Five working papers prepared by the Secretariat on each of the substantive items of the provisional agenda, which will form the basis for the discussions, by identifying and describing the issues, indicating the priorities and concerns and defining the major issues involved;

(b) Recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

(c) Documents prepared by the United Nations Secretariat that are related to the topics;

(d) Reports of the interregional and regional preparatory meetings for the Congress.

For a detailed list of documents, see annex I.

B. Background documents

The following background documents have been submitted to the Eighth Congress:

(a) Reports prepared by other offices of the United Nations and by the regional and interregional institutes;

(b) Reports by the specialized agencies, inter-governmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, dealing with specific questions in their areas of concern;

(c) National papers or reports by Governments. National statements prepared by participating States will be distributed at the Congress in the language(s) and quantity provided. Information copies of all national statements are submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Eighth Congress, from whom further information on procedures for shipping them can be obtained.

Research
workshop:

The Secretariat will organize a one-day research workshop on alternatives to imprisonment in collaboration with the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the United Nations regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and the national and international research institutes concerned.

Demonstration
workshop:

In co-operation with the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, the Secretariat will organize a demonstration workshop on the computerization of criminal justice administration. Governments have been invited to demonstrate their

software applications, to provide short papers describing them and to present general reports on the experience gained in the computerization of criminal justice systems in their countries.

Pledging day:

The United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence was first established in 1965 for the purpose of strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to carry out its responsibilities in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, particularly in its technical co-operation activities. At the Eighth Congress, a pledging day will provide Member States with an opportunity of demonstrating their commitment to, and support of, the activities of the United Nations through voluntary financial contributions to the Trust Fund.

General meeting
of national
correspondents:

A general meeting of national correspondents, attending as members of national delegations, will be convened to discuss such priority issues as improved means of securing regional and international co-operation. The unique network of over 300 experts, scholars and practitioners appointed by over 130 Governments to serve as national correspondents to the Secretariat in the field provides a substantive contribution to various activities undertaken by the Secretariat. Member States are encouraged to include national correspondents in their delegations to the Eighth Congress.

Scientific
lectures:

As at past congresses, at the invitation of the Secretary-General, outstanding experts and scholars will give lectures on selected issues relating to the topics of the provisional agenda.

Ancillary
meetings of
non-governmental
organizations:

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council will hold ancillary meetings on topics relating to items of the provisional agenda. For example, the following topics have been proposed: (a) children in prison with their mothers; (b) drugs and criminality; (c) alternatives to incarceration; (d) implementation of United Nations standards and rules related to criminal justice and the treatment of offenders; (e) a victims declaration; (f) acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and imprisonment.

Special-
interest
meetings:

A number of meetings will be held for professional and geographical interest groups participating in the Congress.

Public
information
programme:

A public information programme has been initiated by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat in New York. The programme, which seeks to create awareness of the significance of the work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice, is targeted at Government officials, criminal law and criminal justice specialists, public administrators, parliamentarians, planners, practitioners in the field of probation, parole and social welfare, editors and readers of publications on criminology and penology, officers and members of professional organizations, judges, law enforcement personnel and other professional groups.

Regular United Nations press and other media facilities will be available at the Congress. Journalists wishing to cover the Congress should apply for accreditation from the United Nations. All media inquiries should be addressed to:

Information Officer
Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime
and the Treatment of Offenders
Room S-1061K
Department for Public Information
United Nations
New York, NY 10017, United States of America

Telephone: 212-963-0353/4896

Telex: 420544, 62450, 177642

Telefax: 212-963-4556

Film shows:

A film festival will be organized by the host country during the Congress. Also, the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale at Milan, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with Radiotelevisione Italiana will co-operate in organizing the showing of six films on youth and crime. Cassettes will be available for viewing by individuals and small groups. Participants in the Congress will be invited to review the films on the basis of their educational merit and to select the best one. Following a discussion, the selected film will be shown at a gala evening.

Congress stamps
and medals:

Special commemorative stamps and medals will be issued by the United Nations.

Congress
posters:

Commemorative posters for the Eighth Congress will be on display.

Role of the
United Nations
institutes:

The United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute at Rome and the United Nations regional

institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders at Tokyo, San José (Costa Rica), Helsinki and Kampala co-operate closely with the United Nations Office at Vienna. They provide an important infrastructure for concerted action at the subregional, regional and inter-regional levels, and play a major role in advancing knowledge, policies and practices, expanding awareness and devising joint strategies, thus strengthening regional and interregional co-operation in the field. They conduct research and training courses, act as host to seminars and expert meetings, disseminate information and prepare reports on specific aspects of Congress topics.

The United Nations Office at Vienna also co-operates very closely with the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre (ASSTC) at Riyadh, and the Australian Institute of Criminology (AIC) at Canberra. ASSTC holds annual joint programme co-ordination meetings, which have been instrumental in aligning the work programmes of the institutes and the United Nations Office at Vienna, enabling the United Nations to develop and sharpen bilateral and multi-lateral co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Secretary-
General of
the Eighth
Congress:

Under-Secretary-General, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, and Co-ordinator of all United Nations Drug Control Related Activities, has been appointed Secretary-General of the Congress.

Executive
Secretary:

Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch, United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNOV/CSDHA) has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Eighth Congress.

Information and inquiries concerning the Congress should be directed to:

Executive Secretary
Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime
and the Treatment of Offenders
United Nations
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 211 31 4272/4269
Telex: 135 612
Telefax: 431-232156

or to:

Conference Clerk
Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime
and the Treatment of Offenders
United Nations
P.O. Box 500
A-1400 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 211 31 5278
Telex: 135 612
Telefax: 431-232156

II. PREPARATIONS FOR THE EIGHTH CONGRESS

A. Background

The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, as the preparatory body for the quinquennial United Nations congresses, considered the substantive and organizational arrangements related to preparations for the Eighth Congress at its ninth session in 1986. The Committee, *inter alia*, recommended a draft resolution entitled "Preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders", which was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/49.

The Council thus approved the provisional agenda for the Eighth Congress and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary steps to ensure the successful undertaking of its preparatory activities. (For a list of documents submitted to the Committee at its ninth session, see annex II.)

The Council also reaffirmed, in its resolution 1987/53, the fundamental importance of the quinquennial congresses to progress in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice by providing unique opportunities for focusing on specific priority problems, as well as for assessing general trends and sharing perspectives, establishing norms and standards and evaluating their implementation, monitoring the results of the United Nations programme of work as a whole and setting priorities for action in the next quinquennium.

In accordance with established practice, a discussion guide outlining the subject-matter to be considered under the five substantive items of the provisional agenda of the Eighth Congress was prepared. This document (A/CONF.144/PM.1), which took into account comments made by Committee members and other sources, was used as the annotated provisional agenda for the preparatory meetings.

B. Interregional preparatory meetings

Five interregional preparatory meetings on each of the substantive topics of the Eighth Congress were convened at Vienna in 1988. They were attended by high-level government officials, experts of international standing, representatives of regional commissions and specialized agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and international law enforcement bodies, as well as by relevant professional associations.

The first meeting, on topic I, "Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development: realities and perspectives of international co-operation", was held at Vienna from 15 to 19 February 1988, and was chaired by Simone Andrée Rozès, First President of the Court of Cassation, France. The meeting afforded an opportunity for an exchange of views and experiences on the extent and seriousness of conventional and non-conventional crime and its negative impact on development. It discussed new, especially problematical criminal patterns, ways in which crime prevention programmes had been incorporated into national development plans and the kind of co-ordination mechanisms that had proved particularly effective. It looked at ways in which regional and international co-operation could contribute to combating crime, the role international organizations could play, as well as the technical co-operation activities that had proved to be the most useful.

The meeting adopted recommendations on administrative and regulatory mechanisms for the prevention of corrupt practices or the abuse of power and for the forfeiture of funds and property obtained by corrupt officials, as well as on measures to prevent transnational criminality, such as the development of unified model codes to combat such crimes. The meeting stressed the need to increase the effectiveness of international co-operation in penal matters through the ratification and implementation of existing international instruments, the development of bilateral and multilateral instruments and the preparation and elaboration of model instruments and standards for use at the national, bilateral, regional and interregional levels. It recommended that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control should study the formulation of a comprehensive international convention on co-operation in penal matters. It also made recommendations on measures to strengthen programmes of international technical and scientific co-operation to help countries in need to upgrade and reinforce their crime prevention and criminal justice systems.

The second meeting, on topic III, "Effective national and international action against: (a) organized crime; (b) terrorist criminal activities", held at Vienna from 14 to 18 March 1988, was chaired by Paul Kwanga Ssemogerere, Minister for External Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister of Uganda. The meeting discussed the concept of an international criminal jurisdiction and recommended that attention should be focused on new methods of criminal investigation and the techniques developed in various countries of "following the money trail". It concluded that the transnational dimensions of organized crime required the urgent development of new and effective co-operative arrangements and recommended that model legislation for the forfeiture of assets from illegally acquired property should be developed.

The meeting discussed existing international norms in relation to international terrorism and concluded that they might not be sufficient to control all forms and manifestations of terrorist violence. It also discussed issues of particular concern such as: the lack of a clear definition of innocent civilians; the limits of the use of force in connection with wars of national liberation and conflicts of a non-international character; State policies and practices that might be considered by other States as constituting a violation of international treaty obligations; the absence of specific norms on State responsibility in failing to carry out international agreements; the abuse of diplomatic immunity; the absence of international regulation and control of the traffic and trade in arms; and the inadequacy of international mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

The meeting recommended that effective measures for international co-operation in the prevention of terrorist violence should be developed at the regional, bilateral and international levels. Greater uniformity in the laws and practices of States concerning both criminal and extraterritorial jurisdiction should be encouraged and over-extension of territorial jurisdiction should be avoided in order to prevent unnecessary legal conflicts between States. The meeting made further recommendations on extradition, the role of the media, the treatment of ideologically motivated offenders and the codification of international criminal law. It was proposed that the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, should prepare annual reports on compliance with existing international conventions, including detailed reporting on incidents and the disposition of cases, and that those reports should be made available for international circulation.

The third meeting, on topic IV, "Prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young: policy approaches and directions", was held at Vienna from 18 to 22 April 1988, and was chaired by Mustafa

El-Augi, Justice of the Supreme Court of Lebanon. The meeting discussed the characteristic elements that made up the profile of a juvenile justice system, the principles that should guide a general approach to delinquency and the interventions that were most appropriate to minimize juveniles at social risk of being labelled as "delinquent". The meeting approved by consensus the United Nations guidelines for the prevention of juvenile delinquency (the Riyadh guidelines), which emphasize the importance of early preventive and protective intervention for young persons. The guidelines spell out specific objectives for delinquency prevention at the pre-conflict stage, that is, before juveniles come into conflict with the law, and deal with issues relating to socialization processes, social policy, legislation and multi-sectoral co-ordination.

The meeting also adopted by consensus the United Nations rules for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty, thus affirming that the placement of a juvenile in an institution should always be a disposition of last resort and for the minimum necessary period. The rules, which were developed in co-operation with Defence for Children - International and the Max Planck-Institute for Foreign and International Criminal Law, were recognized as a significant human rights instrument designed to tackle the critical problems facing juveniles in preventive detention, detention awaiting trial, detention without charge or detention while carrying out a sentence. The rules define the specific circumstances under which young persons are deprived of their liberty and specify the conditions necessary to ensure their fair treatment and to safeguard their individual rights and well-being. They specify, in particular, that institutionalized juveniles should be separated from institutionalized adults.

Topic II, "Criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures", was discussed in depth at the fourth meeting, which was held at Vienna from 30 May to 3 June 1988 and chaired by Angel Djambazov, Vice-Minister of Justice of Bulgaria. The meeting discussed criteria to be applied in determining alternative measures to imprisonment, and policies for criminal justice and management. It adopted, by consensus, the United Nations standard minimum rules for non-custodial measures (the Tokyo rules), which include an inventory of the most opportune types of alternatives to imprisonment; recommend ways of reducing the number of prisoners while improving the conditions of their social integration; and provide guidelines for the safeguarding of the rights of offenders and for specific measures to be taken at different stages of the criminal justice process. One of the fundamental aims of the rules is the development by Member States of non-custodial measures within their legal systems not only to reduce the use of imprisonment, but also as a necessary component in the rationalization of criminal justice policies from the standpoints of human rights, social justice and social defence.

The meeting also adopted a draft resolution that recommended that Member States should consider: structuring the management of each part of the criminal justice system in such a way as to develop an appropriate information base and coherent policies; encouraging the training of staff on an inter-service basis to promote understanding of the interdependence of the different parts of the criminal justice system; and facilitating the exchange of information between Member States on the training of criminal justice personnel and on solutions to management problems within the criminal justice system. Member States were encouraged to consider developing policies and strategies that minimized the use of custody. Such policies should be designed and evaluated in their own right, independently of the problem of prison overcrowding.

The meeting recommended that, prior to a decision on the computerization of the criminal justice system, Member States should carefully consider the indirect costs associated with it. The installation procedure and the results of computerization should be monitored carefully to ensure that the original and explicitly stated goals were being effectively met. Member States should consider how decisions about the nature, extent and definition of information collected for the information system might be helpful in facilitating the comparative analysis of jurisdictions within Member States at the national and international level. The meeting requested the Secretary-General to develop a data base of innovative computerization programmes that might be applicable outside the jurisdiction for which they were developed.

After discussing how criminal law was applied, the meeting recommended that Member States should consider: creating a process that encouraged the prosecutor (or other officials within the criminal justice system) to support non-criminal techniques of resolving disputes and conflicts; developing guidelines for the equitable use of less punitive ways of dealing with wrongdoings than the criminal justice system, subject to suitable safeguards; and developing techniques for minimizing the intrusion of the criminal justice system into the lives of members of society.

The meeting also recommended that in developing policies including explicit sentencing principles, sentences should be no more onerous than necessary to express society's condemnation of the behaviour involved and to secure its protection from the most dangerous offenders. A range of sanctions should be available to enable the sentencing judge to choose the most appropriate sanction, using imprisonment as a sanction of last resort, especially for special categories of offenders (for example, pregnant women or mothers with infants or small children).

The fifth meeting, on topic V, "United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice: implementation and priorities for further standard setting", was held at Vienna from 27 June to 1 July 1988 and chaired by Jorge Montero Castro, former Minister of Justice of Costa Rica, and Director of the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. The meeting adopted a recommendation on the implementation of existing United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice, whereby Member States were encouraged to adopt them in national legislation and practice; to design realistic and effective mechanisms for their implementation; to increase the level of support to technical co-operation and advisory services; to devise other measures to promote their observance, including educational and promotional activities, the support of the mass media and increased community involvement; and to compile and publish all existing United Nations standards and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice.

The meeting recommended for consideration by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, and action by the Economic and Social Council, implementation procedures and guidelines related to the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (General Assembly resolution 40/32) and the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (General Assembly resolution 34/169, annex). The meeting also discussed measures that would encourage the application of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex).

New standards proposed by the meeting for adoption by the Eighth Congress were: the draft principles on the prevention and investigation of extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions; the basic principles on the use of force and

firearms by law enforcement officials; the basic principles on the role of lawyers; the model treaty on the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters; and the model treaty on the transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released.

C. Tenth session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The challenge posed to law and order by the increasing phenomenon of transboundary crime was a major focus of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session, held at Vienna from 22 to 31 August 1988. Its Chairman drew attention to the fact that crime and the constant fear of victimization had enormous consequences that affected the lives of individuals and nations at large. He said: "We constantly speak of the need for proper protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, but the guarantees of such rights and freedoms are worth little if their enjoyment is threatened by rampant criminality". He hoped that the Committee would continue to make vigorous efforts to raise the international community's awareness of problems related to crime and the most effective countermeasures. The Committee assessed the progress achieved and the problems encountered in the implementation of existing standards in crime prevention, as well as the wide-ranging issues discussed at the interregional preparatory meetings. Observations, amendments and specific comments were made, including follow-up directives, for the consideration of the regional preparatory meetings to be held in 1989.

The Committee proposed, for action by the Economic and Social Council, a draft resolution on the continuation of preparations for the Eighth Congress by which the Council would endorse the recommendations of the interregional preparatory meetings and recommend that the Eighth Congress finalize a number of draft instruments and guidelines. The draft resolution of the Committee was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council when it adopted resolution 1989/69 on 24 May 1989. On the same occasion, the Council adopted 13 other resolutions recommended by the Committee and an additional resolution on international co-operation in combating organized crime. (For a list of documents submitted to the Committee, see annex III.)

D. Regional preparatory meetings

Five intergovernmental regional preparatory meetings were held during the first half of 1990. Each meeting discussed the five substantive topics of the provisional agenda of the Eighth Congress and examined all the proposals made by the interregional preparatory meetings.

The meetings were attended by over 600 participants, representing 129 Member States, a large number of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and specialized agencies of the United Nations, the regional commissions and the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. High-level delegations participated, including ministers of justice and of the interior, prosecutors-general, attorneys-general, members of parliament and senior officials, as well as distinguished members of the academic community, thereby demonstrating the interest and involvement of the international community. The meetings reviewed the instruments to be submitted to the Eighth Congress, took note with appreciation of the reports of the interregional preparatory meetings, and endorsed all their recommendations, subject to certain observations and comments.

The reports of the regional preparatory meetings were submitted to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, held at Vienna from 5-16 February 1990.

1. Asia and the Pacific

The Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting was held at the headquarters of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) at Bangkok from 10 to 14 April 1989, and was chaired by Rerngtham Ladpli, Deputy Chief Justice of Thailand. It was attended by representatives of 22 member States of ESCAP.

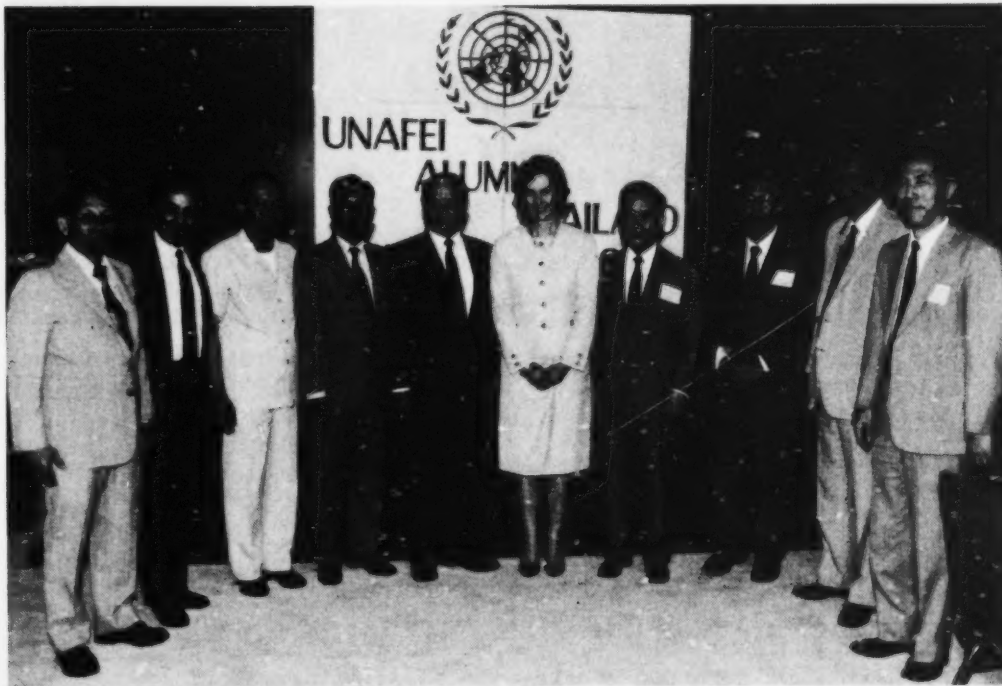


Participants in the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting

The Meeting adopted a resolution on the crime prevention and criminal justice programme of the United Nations, reaffirming the common interest of countries of the region in its effective functioning. There was general agreement that sufficient resources, commensurate with the high priority attributed to the programme, should be allocated to it, and that

organizational changes should rather strengthen the programme's status and enhance its role. The Meeting requested the Eighth Congress to pay special attention to the present structure and functioning of the programme and to recommend the required action to ensure the full responsiveness of the programme to present priorities and emerging needs of Member States. Special emphasis was placed on the continued promotion of further technical co-operation programmes that would help to stimulate the necessary legal and operational reforms. The Meeting invited the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session, to designate a pledging day for contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence, while Governments, funding agencies and organizations were encouraged to support and complement technical co-operation activities.

The Meeting called upon the Secretary-General to give priority attention to the development of strategies for combating illicit drug abuse and trafficking, international terrorism, environmental offences, crimes against the cultural patrimony and other forms of transnational criminality with major transborder consequences, and also to the elaboration of international guidelines on bank secrecy.



Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting. The Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, and Secretary-General of the Eighth Congress, at a reception held for participants

2. Europe and North America

The European Regional Preparatory Meeting was hosted by the Government of Finland and chaired by Matti Louekoski, Minister of Justice of Finland. It was held at Helsinki from 24 to 28 April 1989 and attended by representatives of 29 member States of the Economic Commission for Europe.



European Regional Preparatory Meeting. From left to right: The Chief, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (UNOV/CSDHA) and Executive Secretary of the Eighth Congress; Matti Louekoski, Minister of Justice of Finland; and the Director, Social Development Division (UNOV/CSDHA)

In one draft resolution recommended for adoption by the Eighth Congress, Member States were called upon to recognize the need to preserve the ecosystem and natural resources, such as water, air and soil, and to envisage the protection, under national criminal laws, of nature and the environment against the dumping of hazardous waste or other similar materials.

In another resolution, bearing in mind the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, adopted at Helsinki on 1 August 1975, and the Concluding Document of the Follow-up to the Conference, agreed on at Vienna on 15 January 1989, the Meeting called upon the Eighth Congress to accord priority to effective measures to combat all serious forms of criminality of international dimensions.



European Regional Preparatory Meeting



European Regional Preparatory Meeting

3. Latin America and the Caribbean

The Latin American and Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting was held at the headquarters of the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, San José, Costa Rica, from 8 to 12 May 1989, and was attended by representatives and experts from 24 member States of the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. It was chaired by Luis Paulino Mora, Minister of Justice of Costa Rica.

In one resolution, the Meeting reiterated the common commitment of the countries of the region to the effective functioning of the United Nations criminal justice programme and their readiness to be involved in action intended to overcome current crime problems, particularly those relating to organized crime, terrorism, illicit drug trafficking, smuggling and illegal transactions based on capital flight and bank secrecy. The Meeting urged Governments and the relevant United Nations agencies to increase their support to the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

The Meeting recommended a draft resolution on basic principles for the treatment of prisoners, for further consideration and appropriate action by the Eighth Congress, which stressed the dual responsibility of the State for the custody of prisoners and for the protection of society against crime, to be discharged in keeping with other social objectives, such as the well-being and development of all members of society. Except for the necessary limitations on freedom of movement, all prisoners should retain the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (General Assembly resolution 217 A (III)) and other internationally accepted instruments.

4. Western Asia

The Western Asia Regional Preparatory Meeting, for which the Government of Egypt acted as host, was held at Cairo from 27 to 31 May 1989, and was attended by representatives of 12 members of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia. The Meeting was chaired by Samir Nagi, Chancellor of the Ministry of Justice of Egypt, and Zaki Badr, Minister of the Interior of Egypt, was Honorary Chairman.

The meeting adopted a resolution on international action against transnational forms of crime, conscious that Governments should join forces in combating transnational crime, particularly terrorism, organized crime, including illicit drug trafficking, economic and white-collar criminality, and corruption, as well as offences against the environment and the cultural patrimony. Serious concern was expressed about the impact of the external debt crisis, which prevented many developing countries from effectively counteracting the increasing menace posed by criminality. The Eighth Congress was called upon to identify the main elements for a new convention on international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice matters. The resolution also called on Governments and other funding agencies to increase their level of support to programmes in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, also through the revitalization of the United Nations Trust Fund for Social Defence.

Another resolution recognized the importance of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (General Assembly resolution 40/34, annex), which needed to be widely disseminated and applied

in practice. Governments were recommended to consider the availability of public and social support services for victims of crime and abuse of power and to foster culturally appropriate programmes for victim assistance, information and compensation. Governments were invited to establish and contribute to an international fund for the compensation of, and assistance to, victims of transnational crimes and abuse of power.

5. Africa

The African Regional Preparatory Meeting, held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) at Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 June 1989, was attended by representatives of 41 member States of ECA. It was chaired by Joseph Gebre-Egziabher, Deputy Procurator-General of Ethiopia.



African Regional Preparatory Meeting. From left to right: The Chief, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (UNOV/CSDHA) and Executive Secretary of the Eighth Congress; Joseph Gebre-Egziabher, Deputy Procurator-General of Ethiopia; the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Secretary-General of the Eighth Congress; and Patrick Mvunga, Rapporteur

In a resolution on international action against transnational crime, the Meeting emphasized the crucial importance of the proposed draft instruments, in particular, the model treaties on the transfer of proceedings in criminal matters, and on mutual assistance in criminal matters, and invited Governments of the region to include crime prevention and criminal justice policies in the planning process. Governments, as well as relevant funding agencies and organizations, were encouraged to provide adequate levels of financial support for technical co-operation projects, including the provision of advisory services, in order to assist African countries in their efforts to identify, analyse, monitor and evaluate trends in the field of crime, to formulate effective crime prevention and control strategies, and to implement criminal justice policies in pursuance of United Nations standards and norms.

The Meeting requested the Eighth Congress to identify priority areas for a new international convention on crime prevention and criminal justice co-operation, taking into account contemporary developments and newly emerging trends in that area, for consideration by the Ninth Congress. It also requested the Eighth Congress to give priority attention to ways and means of further improving international co-operation in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice through appropriate reforms in the United Nations in order to strengthen the status, enhance the role and widen the scope of activities of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (UNOV/CSDHA) as the focal point of the multilateral approach and the provision of technical co-operation in the fight against crime.

In a second resolution, the Meeting reaffirmed the vital role the African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was called upon to play in the African region; requested the Secretary-General and all organizations and agencies involved in its establishment to make every effort to assist the host country, Uganda, in providing the arrangements and support necessary for its effective operation and invited the international community to respond positively to the need for assistance and support that would enable the Institute to fulfil its mandates effectively.

E. Eleventh session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control

The eleventh session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, held at Vienna from 5 to 16 February 1990, was a very intensive one. Owing to its heavy agenda, the session was extended by two days, and preceded by a pre-session working group, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/63, to identify general problems that might impinge on the effective implementation of standards and norms.

In her opening statement, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Secretary-General of the Eighth Congress, said that the internationalization of crime had generated new responses, albeit still not fully adequate to meet the challenge. The world was witnessing a progressive expansion of the scope of international criminal law and of its growing interfaces with national law. The blurring of frontiers, which was being witnessed, not only facilitated transnational crime, but also required commensurate remedies.

She said that the instruments being considered by the Eighth Congress were meant to foster measures of both kinds, national and international. Legal instruments alone, important as they might be, were not sufficient; they had to be effectively applied.



Eleventh session of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. From left to right: Vladimir S. Kotliar, Director of the Codification Division, Office of Legal Affairs and Secretary of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly and of the International Law Commission; Pedro David, Interregional Adviser in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, United Nations Office at Vienna; the Director, Social Development Division (UNOV/CSDHA); the Director-General, United Nations Office at Vienna and Secretary-General of the Eighth Congress; Dušan Cotic, Chairman of the Committee; Joseph Acakpo-Satchivi, Secretary of the Committee, United Nations Office at New York; and the Chief, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (UNOV/CSDHA) and Executive Secretary of the Eighth Congress

In spite of the difficulties and serious resource constraints, she said said that the United Nations had made great strides in expanding the scope of its crime prevention programme, keeping it timely and relevant. This was clear from a mere listing of the subjects receiving attention, some of which could not have been "touched" a few years ago or, if explored, had often sunk in political polemics. The subjects of combating organized crime and corruption, measures against powerful offenders, including governmental or economic entities, and redress for their victims were a far cry from the traditional preoccupation with street crime usually committed by the disadvantaged.

The Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna said that she believed that the Committee could feel proud that its concerns had evolved with the times and that it had not hesitated to face sensitive but crucial issues. The main problem lay, in her view, in the limited capacity to respond, which had exposed the cruel paradox of the programme. Although it had proved to be one of the strongest consensus-building areas in the Organization, and had been viewed as highly successful, the programme had not been matched with adequate resources to fulfil its increased mandates.

The Chairman, Dušan Cotić, recalled that, during the tenth session of the Committee, the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the establishment of the crime prevention and criminal justice programme had been celebrated, both of them born from the ashes of the most heinous crimes against humanity in the Second World War. In 1989, the bicentennial of the French Revolution and its Declaration of the Rights of Man had been celebrated. At the end of the last decade of the twentieth century, dramatic changes in many countries had been witnessed, indicating that the history of civilization had resumed its march. In preparing for a new decade that would hopefully bring a new millenium of peace, justice and democracy, he asked the Committee not to forget the last words of Franklin Delano Roosevelt: "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself". Mr. Cotić added: "Let us stop our fear, let us stop crime so that our liberties can further grow as basic human aspirations."

In working groups, drafting groups and in plenary, members of the Committee scrutinized the new items for consideration by the Eighth Congress, which had previously been revised by the Secretariat in order to take into account the comments and observations made during the regional preparatory meetings. The Committee provided further input and finalized the various drafts for submission to the Congress, thus making a significant contribution to the development of international law and standards in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. In addition, the Committee recommended to the Economic and Social Council, for its adoption, seven draft resolutions on the following subjects: United Nations surveys of criminal justice; technical co-operation; prison education; implementation of United Nations standards and norms; victims of crime and abuse of power; continuation of preparations for the Eighth Congress; and education, training and public awareness in the field of crime prevention.

The Committee also adopted a resolution, which was brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council, by which it recommended that the Eighth Congress should give favourable consideration to the establishment, under the auspices of the United Nations, of a world foundation on crime control and assistance to victims. Its goals would be to identify and mobilize financial resources in support of the implementation of international crime control programmes; to raise the awareness of the international community to crime situations and main trends of crime and issues involving the victims, including the training of appropriate personnel; to advocate the expansion of initiatives contributing to effective crime prevention; to provide financial assistance to Member States that lacked adequate resources for the implementation of crime control programmes; to fund scientific research and development of innovative technical means for crime prevention and control; and to provide financial assistance to victims of international crimes. The foundation would be funded by voluntary contributions and income from its publications.

The Committee transmitted to the Eighth Congress, for its consideration and possible adoption, some 20 new instruments and standards covering the whole

spectrum of priority concerns. They included measures against terrorism, organized crime and corruption; offences against the natural environment and the cultural patrimony; the protection of victims of crime and abuse of power, and the rights of prisoners; as well as pioneering initiatives, such as the model treaties on mutual assistance in criminal matters, on the transfer of criminal proceedings and on extradition; rules for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty; guidelines for the prevention of juvenile delinquency; standard minimum rules for non-custodial measures; basic principles on the role of lawyers, and on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials; and guidelines on the role of prosecutors.

The rare degree of unanimity achieved on the proposed new instruments indicates not only that they meet a common need, but also that they represent a broad-based effort, drawing also on the contributions of other forums; for example, the draft resolution on the prevention of urban crime, which derives from the European and North American Conference on Urban Safety and Crime Prevention held at Montreal from 10 to 13 October 1989.

Many of the new instruments respond to the transformation of crime from a local or national problem to a transnational one. The history of the United Nations congresses reveals this progression: the First Congress, held 35 years ago, adopted the first set of United Nations norms in this field: the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Economic and Social Council resolutions 663 C I (XXIV) and 2076 (LXII)), which have had a significant impact. Successive congresses have come to deal with crime in relation to development and social change, planning for the prevention of crime, criminal justice reform and, increasingly, the need for a response from the international community to the widening dimensions and threatening new forms of crime. These concerns were voiced in the Caracas Declaration 3/ and, still more explicitly, in the Milan Plan of Action 4/ and in the Guiding Principles for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice in the Context of Development and a New International Economic Order, 5/ adopted by the Seventh Congress.

The further internationalization of crime in recent years has underlined the need for more effective and concerted action by the United Nations and its Member States. The General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in successive resolutions have emphasized the urgent need for effective counter-measures since national and international efforts seem to have been overtaken by the spread of crimes that transcend national frontiers, particularly organized crime in its most deadly forms i.e. illicit drug trafficking with its associated violence and corruption. The General Assembly, at its seventeenth special session, in its resolution S-17/2, annex, agreed to expand the scope and increase the effectiveness of international co-operation and referred to the consideration by the International Law Commission of the question of establishing an international criminal court or other international trial mechanism with jurisdiction over persons alleged to be engaged in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs over national frontiers. The new instruments to be considered by the Eighth Congress, especially the model treaties, provide a solid basis for mutual assistance in view of the possibilities for adapting them to the legal requirements of each State, thus facilitating joint arrangements.

In an addendum (E/1990/31/Add.1) to its report, the Committee suggested that an appropriate measure for eliciting international support for crime prevention and criminal justice and for developing the programme of the United Nations would be the elaboration and adoption of an international convention, so as to provide an institutional framework for the consolidation of all the provisions existing in international instruments for international co-operation

in preventing transnational crime. The addendum, which will be considered under item 3 (topic I) of the provisional agenda of the Eighth Congress, focused on the extent of crime and its economic and social costs, which are of a magnitude not always appreciated by those responsible for the formulation of criminal policy. It stressed the necessity for concerted national and international action through closer collaboration between States, and identified priority areas for further work.

The draft resolutions recommended by the Committee to the Economic and Social Council for its adoption were adopted by the Council on 24 May 1990. The Council decided also to transmit all the resolutions that had been drafted by the Committee to the Eighth Congress for its consideration and action. (For a list of documents submitted to the Committee, see annex IV.)

F. Co-operation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

Intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations are a valuable resource not only for the world-wide transmission of information on the Eighth Congress and the issues before it and for scientific and professional contributions to the Congress itself, but also for the implementation of its recommendations.

In preparation for the Eighth Congress, a number of ad hoc meetings related to different items of the provisional agenda were convened with the co-operation of certain Governments and on the initiative and with the support of interested organizations and academic institutions. These meetings are described below.

The International Expert Meeting on United Nations and Law Enforcement: the role of criminal justice and law enforcement agencies in the maintenance of public safety and social peace, organized by the Government of Lower Austria and the city of Baden, in co-operation with the Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, which was held at Baden, Austria, from 16 to 19 November 1987 under the auspices of the United Nations, examined matters related to topic V of the Eighth Congress.

The International Symposium on topic II of the Eighth Congress, organized jointly by the Italian Ministry of Justice, the Secretariat of the United Nations and the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, was held at Milan, Italy, from 29 November to 1 December 1987. The Symposium also considered the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.

The International Seminar on Policies and Strategies to Combat Organized Crime, a preliminary meeting of experts on topic III held at the University of New Mexico from 8 to 11 December 1987, examined, inter alia, a draft bilateral model treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters prepared by the Government of Australia, and recommended that it should be elaborated at the preparatory meetings for possible submission to the Eighth Congress. The Seminar was organized by the United Nations Secretariat and the University of New Mexico, in co-operation with the International Society of Social Defence and the International Society for Criminology; financial support was provided by the Department for Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat.

The Meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on International Co-operation for the Prevention and Control of the Various Manifestations of Crime, including Terrorism, organized by the International Institute of Higher Studies in

Criminal Sciences and the Centro Nazionale di Prevenzione e Difesa Sociale, was held at Siracusa, Italy, from 21 to 23 January 1988. A number of issues related to topics I and III of the Eighth Congress, including the model treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters, were discussed.

The Arab Security Studies and Training Centre acted as host for the International Meeting of Experts on the Development of the Draft United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, from 28 February to 1 March 1988.

The International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation organized a meeting on the draft standard minimum rules for the implementation of non-custodial sanctions and measures involving restrictions of liberty. The meeting was held at Groningen, the Netherlands, from 8 to 12 October 1988.

A symposium on the prevention of delinquency was organized in co-operation with the Pan Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime and the Social Security Fund of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The symposium, which took place at Tripoli from 10 to 13 October 1988, unanimously adopted the Tripoli Plan of Action for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

The International Society of Social Defence, in co-operation with the Province of Trento and the United Nations Secretariat, organized an international conference entitled: "Adolescents of the World between Normality and Deviance: What Future for These Youth?". The conference was held at Castel Ivano, Italy, from 14 to 16 October 1988 and was directly related to topic IV.

A conference on the independence of judges and lawyers was convened by the International Commission of Jurists at Caracas from 16 to 18 January 1989, under the auspices of the United Nations. The Conference adopted the Caracas Plan of Action, aimed at providing support for the efforts of the United Nations in favour of the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

The International Association of Penal Law and the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, in co-operation with the Police Academy of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, organized an International Meeting on the Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, at Cairo, from 22 to 25 January 1989.

The eighty-first Inter-Parliamentary Conference was convened at Budapest from 13 to 18 March 1989. It adopted a resolution on the rights of children, supporting the United Nations guidelines for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the United Nations rules for the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty.

In co-operation with the Government of Italy, the four major non-governmental organizations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, namely, the International Association of Penal Law, the International Society for Criminology, the International Society of Social Defence and the International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation, convened a colloquium on topic II of the Eighth Congress. The colloquium took place at Bellagio, Italy, from 2 to 5 May 1989, and a follow-up meeting was held at Siracusa. The four organizations submitted a statement to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989 (E/1989/NGO/5), in which they called upon the United Nations to intensify its relations with non-governmental organizations and to establish at an early date the advisory professional and

scientific council in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice that had been called for by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council in successive resolutions.



International Meeting on the Implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. From left to right: The Chief, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (UNOV/CSDHA) and Executive Secretary of the Eighth Congress; Dušan Cotic, Chairman of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; and General Ahmed Galal Ezeldin, Assistant Minister of the Interior of Egypt and Director, Police Research Center, Police Academy

The Office of International Criminal Justice of the University of Illinois at Chicago, in co-operation with the National Institute of Justice of the United States and the International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies at Messina, Italy, organized an international conference on organized crime and terrorism, as a contribution to the preparations for topic III of the Eighth Congress. The conference took place at Chicago from 11 to 15 September 1989.

In collaboration with the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences at Vienna, and with funding from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, a conference on the role of criminal justice in the protection of the environment was held at Hamburg from 14 to 17 September 1989, at which various cases of pollution and environmental disasters were analysed. The Conference concluded that criminal law should be used appropriately, as a last resort, when public condemnation of acts harmful to the biosphere was required for the common good. The recommendations of the Conference, which relate to topic I of the Eighth Congress, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/62, were brought to the attention of the Committee.

The Fourteenth International Congress of Penal Law, held at Vienna from 1 to 9 October 1989, dealt, *inter alia*, with such issues on the agenda of the Congress as organized crime and international co-operation against trans-national crime. It also provided an opportunity for convening a group of the participants to consider questions in connection with victims of the abuse of power, in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/57, paragraph 6.

The European and North American Conference on Urban Safety and Crime Prevention, held at Montreal from 10 to 13 October 1989, adopted a declaration on urban safety and crime prevention, the elements of which were incorporated in decision 11/102 adopted by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, at its eleventh session.

The Society for Traumatic Stress Studies held its fifth meeting at San Francisco from 27 to 31 October 1989, and approved model curricula for the training of personnel, developed in pursuance of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, for submission to the Eighth Congress.

A meeting of European Heads of Prison Administration was held, under United Nations auspices, at Messina and Rome, from 6 to 12 November 1989. The meeting - organized in co-operation with the Ministry of Justice of Italy, the International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research and Studies, the Henri Dunant Institute and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations - considered topics II and III of the Eighth Congress from the perspective of a prison administration. It formulated recommendations for submission to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and the Eighth Congress.

A meeting of experts was convened from 23 to 26 November 1989 by the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, in co-operation with the Home Office of the United Kingdom, to review the "Guide for practitioners regarding the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power" (A/CONF.144/20).

From 27 November to 1 December 1989, the Department of Justice of Canada acted as host at Ottawa to an international meeting of experts to discuss the structure of the demonstration workshop on the computerization of criminal justice administration to be held at the Eighth Congress. The meeting finalized the programme of the workshop, including the manual on computerization, and a long-term plan for the computerization of criminal justice administration in developing and developed countries, underlining the role that the United Nations should play.

The annual joint meeting hosted by the Arab Security Studies and Training Centre at Riyadh, from 13 to 15 January 1990, sought to co-ordinate the preparations of the institutes and affiliated centres for the Congress, including plans for the workshop on alternatives to imprisonment. Papers and research contributions on the five topics of the agenda of the Eighth Congress, prepared from an Arab perspective, were presented at a meeting of 12 Arab States, held at the same time.



Sixth Annual Joint Programme Co-ordination Meeting. From left to right: Farouk Murad, President, Arab Security Studies and Training Centre and member of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control; and Minrou Shikita, President, Research and Training Institute, Ministry of Justice, Japan, member of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and former Chief of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch (UNOV/CSDHA)

In connection with topic I of the provisional agenda of the Eighth Congress, an international seminar on crime prevention strategies was held in Moscow from 26 February to 2 March 1990. The seminar had been organized in co-operation with the Ministry of Interior of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations.

A meeting on judicial co-operation against transnational crime was organized by Arge Alp in collaboration with the Attorney-General's Office of the Court of Appeal, Milan, from 1 to 4 March 1990. The meeting discussed organized crime and offences against the cultural patrimony.

The Fourth Conference on Crime Policy of the Council of Europe, held at Strasbourg from 9 to 11 May 1990, discussed ways and means of ensuring a concerted approach by member States of the Council of Europe to questions on the provisional agenda of the Eighth Congress.

National preparatory seminars for the Eighth Congress have been organized in a number of countries. In Argentina, for instance, the Panamerican Society of Criminology, in co-operation with the John F. Kennedy University of Buenos Aires, sponsored a national symposium and elaborated recommendations related to all the items of the provisional agenda of the Eighth Congress.

Notes

1/ Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Milan, 28 August to 6 September 1985 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.1), chap. I, sect. E).

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10 (E/1990/31).

3/ Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, Venezuela, 25 August-5 September 1980 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.4), chap. I, sect. A.

4/ Seventh United Nations Congress ..., chap. I, sect. A.

5/ Ibid., sect. B.

Annex I

DOCUMENTATION FOR THE EIGHTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS
ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
A/CONF.144/INF.1		Information for participants
A/CONF.144/1		Provisional agenda
A/CONF.144/2		Provisional rules of procedure
A/CONF.144/3		Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: note by the Secretariat
E/1990/31 and Add.1	3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	Committee on Crime Prevention and Control: report on the eleventh session (Vienna, 5-16 February 1990)
A/CONF.144/5	3	Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development: realities and perspectives of international co-operation: working paper prepared by the Secretariat
A/45/324	3	Implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.144/6	3	The Third United Nations Survey on Crime Trends, Operations of Criminal Justice Systems and Crime Prevention Strategies: report prepared by the Secretariat
A/CONF.144/7	3 and 5	Proposals for concerted international action against forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action: report prepared by the Secretariat
A/CONF.144/8	3	Practical measures against corruption: manual prepared by the Secretariat

A/CONF.144/9	3	Inventory of comprehensive crime prevention measures: report prepared by the Secretariat
A/CONF.144/10	4	Criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures: working paper prepared by the Secretariat
A/CONF.144/11	4	Implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.144/12	4	Alternatives to imprisonment and reduction of the prison population: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.144/13	4	Research on alternatives to imprisonment: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.144/14	4	Computerization of criminal justice administration: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.144/15	5	Effective national and international action against: (a) organized crime; (b) terrorist criminal activities: working paper prepared by the Secretariat
A/CONF.144/16	6	Prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young: policy approaches and directions: working paper prepared by the Secretariat
A/CONF.144/4	6	Implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice: report prepared by the Secretariat
A/CONF.144/17	6	Domestic violence: report of the Secretary-General

A/CONF.144/18	7	United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice: implementation and priorities for further standard setting: working paper prepared by the Secretariat
A/CONF.144/19	7	Implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary: report of the Secretary-General
A/CONF.144/20	7	Guide for practitioners regarding the implementation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power: report prepared by the Secretariat
A/CONF.144/INF.2	7	United Nations standards and norms in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice: compendium prepared by the Secretariat
E/1990/38/Rev. 1	7	Capital punishment: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/9 and Corr.2	7	Implementation of the United Nations safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/3		Measures taken to implement the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1990/3		Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/8 and Add.1/Rev.1		Progress made with respect to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/5 and Corr.1 and 2		Extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions and measures for their prevention and investigation: report of the Secretary-General

Background documentation

A/CONF.144/IPM.1	Discussion guide for the interregional and regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
A/CONF.144/IPM.1	Report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic I
A/CONF.144/IPM.2	Report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic III
A/CONF.144/IPM.3	Report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic IV
A/CONF.144/IPM.4	Report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic II
A/CONF.144/IPM.5	Report of the Interregional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on topic V
A/CONF.144/RPM.1 and Corr.1	Report of the Asia and Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
A/CONF.144/RPM.2 and Corr.1	Report of the European Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

A/CONF.144/RPM.3 and Corr.1

Report of the Latin American
and Caribbean Regional
Preparatory Meeting for the
Eighth United Nations Congress
on the Prevention of Crime and
the Treatment of Offenders

A/CONF.144/RPM.4 and Corr.1

Report of the Western Asian
Regional Preparatory Meeting
for the Eighth United Nations
Congress on the Prevention of
Crime and the Treatment of
Offenders

A/CONF.144/RPM.5
and Corr.1 and 2

Report of the African Regional
Preparatory Meeting for the
Eighth United Nations Congress
on the Prevention of Crime and
the Treatment of Offenders

A/CONF.121/22/Rev.1

Report of the Seventh United
Nations Congress on the
Prevention of Crime and the
Treatment of Offenders

E/1988/20

Committee on Crime Prevention
and Control: report on the
tenth session (Vienna,
22-31 August 1988)

E/1986/25

Committee on Crime Prevention
and Control: report on the
ninth session (Vienna,
5-14 March 1986)

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Annex II

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL
AT ITS NINTH SESSION*

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
A/40/751	5	Implementation of the conclusions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1986/1 and Add.1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/AC.57/1986/1/Add.2	2	State of preparedness of documentation for the session: note by the Secretariat
E/AC.57/1986/2	3	Note by the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1986/3	4	United Nations activities in crime prevention and control: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1986/4	5	Initial review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1986/5	6	Note by the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1986/6	7	Note by the Secretariat
E/AC.57/1986/7	5	Proposed revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989: note by the Secretariat
E/AC.57/1986/8	5	Programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987: note by the Secretariat
E/AC.57/1986/9**		Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its ninth session

*The documents are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

**Subsequently issued as Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1986, Supplement No. 5 (E/1986/25).

Annex III

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL
AT ITS TENTH SESSION*

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/AC.57/1988/1	2	Annotated provisional agenda
E/AC.57/1988/2	3	Progress report on United Nations activities in crime prevention and control: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/3	4	Measures taken to implement the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/4	4	Implementation of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary: note by the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/5 and Corr.1 and 2	4	Extra-legal, arbitrary and summary executions and measures for their prevention and investigation: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/6 and Corr.1	4	The transfer of proceedings in criminal matters: preliminary report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/7 and Corr.1	4	Supervision of foreign offenders who have been conditionally sentenced or conditionally released: preliminary report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/8 and Corr.1 and Add.1/Rev.1	4	Progress made with respect to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials: report of the Secretary-General

*With the exception of the non-governmental organization (NGO) statements and the informal conference room papers (CRP), which are available in English, French and Spanish only, the documents are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

E/AC.57/1988/9 and Corr.2	4	Implementation of the United Nations safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/10	4	Alternatives to imprisonment and reduction of the prison population: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/11	5	Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 40/33 and 40/35 and resolutions 19, 20 and 21 of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, including draft standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, and on the protection of juveniles deprived of their liberty: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/12	6	Progress achieved with respect to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 40/36 on domestic violence: note by the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/13	7	Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/14	8	Continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1988/15		Draft basic principles on the role of lawyers
E/AC.57/1988/16	4	Proposals for concerted action against forms of crime identified in the Milan Plan of Action
E/AC.57/1988/17*		Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its tenth session

*Subsequently issued as Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1988, Supplement No. 10 (E/1988/20).

A/CONF.144/PM.1	8	Discussion guide for the interregional and regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
A/CONF.144/IPM/1,2,3,4,5	8	Reports of the interregional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (on topics I-V)
E/AC.57/1988/CRP.1	3	Draft statute of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Institute
E/AC.57/1988/CRP.2	4 and 8	Report of the Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Draft Standard Minimum Rules for Non-Custodial Measures, held at the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Tokyo, 13-15 July 1988
E/AC.57/1988/CRP.3	8	Draft bilateral model treaty on extradition
E/AC.57/1988/CRP.4	8	Draft bilateral model treaty on mutual assistance in criminal matters
E/AC.57/1988/CRP.5	7	Review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice
E/AC.57/1988/CRP.6	3	Directory of national correspondents
E/AC.57/1988/CRP.7	4	Implementation of the United Nations safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty
E/AC.57/1988/CRP.8	3 and 7	United Nations Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention Information Network

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| E/AC.57/1988/NGO/1 | 4 | Statement submitted by the International Association of Penal Law, the International Society for Criminology, the International Society of Social Defence, the World Society of Victimology, and the World Federation for Mental Health |
| E/AC.57/1988/NGO/2 | 4 | Statement submitted by the International Association of Penal Law |
| E/AC.57/1988/NGO/3 | 4 | Statement submitted by Caritas Internationalis, the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches, the International Association of Educators for World Peace, the International Council for Adult Education, the International Federation of Human Rights, the International Union of Students, the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, and the World Council of Indigenous Peoples |
| E/AC.57/1988/NGO/4 | 4 | Statement submitted by the International Commission of Jurists and the International Human Rights Internship Program |
| E/AC.57/1988/NGO/5 | 4 | Statement submitted by Caritas Internationalis (International Confederation of Catholic Charities), the International Association of Educators for World Peace, the International Council for Adult Education, the International Federation for Human Rights, the International Union of Students, the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, the African Association for Literacy and Adult Education, the International Council for Distance Education and World Education and the International League for Social Commitment in Adult Education |
| E/AC.57/1988/NGO/6 | 8 | Statement submitted by the International Council for Adult Education |

Annex IV

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL
AT ITS ELEVENTH SESSION*

<u>Document number</u>	<u>Agenda item</u>	<u>Title or description</u>
E/AC.57/1990/1	2	Provisional agenda
E/AC.57/1990/2	3	United Nations activities in crime prevention and control: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1990/3	4	Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1990/4	4	United Nations network of Government-appointed national correspondents in the field of crime prevention and control: note by the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1990/5 and Add.1-5	5	Continuation of preparations for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and on all new draft instruments in crime prevention and criminal justice to be considered by the Congress, with special reference to the five substantive items on the agenda of the Congress: report of the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1990/6	6	Results of the review undertaken by a sub-committee of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in crime prevention and criminal justice: note by the Secretary-General
E/AC.57/1990/7	3	Nomination of members of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute: note by the Secretary-General

*With the exception of the non-governmental organization (NGO) statements and the informal conference room papers (CRP), which are available in English, French and Spanish only, the documents are available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

E/AC.57/1990/8*		Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on its eleventh session
E/AC.57/1990/8/Add.1**		The need for the creation of an effective international crime and justice programme
E/AC.57/1990/CRP.1	4	Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
E/AC.57/1990/CRP.2	3 (b)	Extracts from the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 as approved by the General Assembly (A/44/6/Rev.1) and extracts from the report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its twenty-ninth session (A/44/16, paras. 147-159 and Add.1)
E/AC.57/1990/CRP.3	5	Draft model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of moveable property
E/AC.57/1990/CRP.4	5	Draft manual on crime prevention strategies
E/AC.57/1990/CRP.5	5	Draft manual on practical measures for anticorruption efforts
E/AC.57/1990/NGO/1	5	Statement submitted by the International Centre of Sociological, Penal and Penitentiary Research Studies, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Category II
E/AC.57/1990/NGO/2	5	Statement submitted by the International Association of Penal Law, the International Society for Criminology, the International Society of Social Defense, the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Category II

*Subsequently issued as Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10 (E/1990/31).

**Subsequently issued as Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10A (E/1990/31/Add.1).

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| E/AC.57/1990/NGO/3 | 4 | Statement submitted by the World Federation for Mental Health, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, Category II |
| E/AC.57/1990/WG.1 | | Provisional agenda of the Pre-sessional Working Group on Implementation of United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice |
| E/AC.57/1990/WG.2 | 4 | Report of the Pre-sessional Working Group |
| A/CONF.144/IPM.1,2,3,4,5 | 5 | Reports of the interregional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (on topics I-V) |
| A/CONF.144/RPM.1, 2 and Corr.1, 3 and Corr.1, 4 and Corr.1, 5 and Corr.1 | 5 | Reports of the regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders |